

The Election of Public Printer.

The Public Printing affords equal opportunity with other branches of the public service for the operation of the policy of retrenchment to which the Democratic party is pledged, and which it intends faithfully to carry out. The curtailment of expenditure can be made, not only in the compensation allowed the Printer, but in the quantity of matter ordered to be printed.

We presume the Legislature will appoint a joint committee, or each House its separate committee, to institute rigid inquiry into the business, and by the examination of experts, and of existing and previous laws, to report such a schedule of rates as will secure a reduction of the cost. Fortunately there are in the Legislature gentlemen who have practical knowledge of the printing business, and no doubt they will cheerfully undertake the service of examination and of preparing such modifications of the laws as will effectually remedy the abuses complained of.

The plan of creating the office of Printer and fixing prices, was accepted as fair and just by both parties before the war, and the decade from 1850 to 1860 has been held up as a model of excellence and economy. THE CLARION has stood in the forefront among the advocates of reform. It has never wavered in its championship of this cause. It is pledged to a curtailment of expenditures throughout all the ramifications of the public service—printing among the rest—and it will earnestly co-operate in such practical steps as will accomplish the end. It is the province of the Democratic Legislature to prescribe an economical rate of public printing, and to elect a competent and responsible party to perform the work. The lists are open to all comers in the Democratic ranks, and the choice of the majority will command our ready acquiescence.

The Message.

The Message, so far as it relates to the late election, is a studied falsification of facts and a deliberate insult to the people, who offended their plunderers by turning them out of office. It is a repetition of the slanders which have been retailed by the gossips and discomfited demagogues of the Radical party, and is designed to furnish capital for partizan uses at the cost of the good name of the white people of the State. In all that is said touching the causes of the disturbances alluded to, there is not a syllable of truth, and when Gov. Ames, who is himself an interloper and soldier of fortune, pretends to deprecate race antagonism, he knows in his heart that he is shedding hypocritical tears over causes produced by himself and the other peripatetic adventurers who have been turned adrift by the outraged people of the State. With the exception of the few riots plotted by the Radical leaders, there never was a more peaceful political contest than occurred in this State in 1875; and there never was a more just and timely verdict pronounced against the culprits who have been sentenced to retirement.

The ladies of Jackson greeted the assembling of the Legislature by their presence, in large numbers, in the halls of the two Houses. It was a rare scene in the old Capitol, and reminded us of brighter days, and of the dawning of the new era of prosperity upon which our State is entering.

The Alabama Legislature has met, and one of its first acts was to investigate the election of Spencer by the body which preceded it. It reveals a putrid mass, nauseating to the stomachs of decent men. This reminds us of Bruce. Is he not to be investigated?

G. WILEY WELLS, of Mississippi, belongs to the noble army of third-termers. G. Wiley knows how to get on the blind side of Ulysses, the Silent.

The Legislative black line has played out, but for a while longer the bloody shirt will wave in the Executive office.

WE are indebted to Hons. C. E. Hooker, H. D. Money, and O. R. Singleton for Congressional documents.

THE Kentucky Legislature is in session. A U. S. Senator is to be elected.

THE REFORM MEASURES.

We have reproduced, as appropriate to the assembling of a Legislature pledged to Reform, the address of the taxpayers, which the wreckers who controlled the previous Legislature treated with contempt. We congratulate the people of the State that this respectful petition, which still stands as the expression of the public sentiment, will meet, from those who have the power to grant relief, a far more hospitable reception than it received at the hands of those to whom it was originally addressed. Some of these recommendations may need amendment, but they are all in the right direction, and will constitute the groundwork of the changes in our State administration, which are needed for alleviating the sufferings of the people.

There are other matters which will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Legislature:

NEW CHANCERY DISTRICTS.—The adoption of the Constitutional amendment wipes out the present districts, and will make the formation of a greatly reduced number necessary.

IMPEACHMENT.—A speedy arraignment and trial of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor, and their removal from office.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.—The re-adjustment of county boundaries, which were disarranged by the wreckers without reference to geographical propriety, to promote their partisan purposes.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT.—The re-appointment of the Legislative districts so as to equalize the representation of the white and black counties, and especially to secure to each county at least one Representative as under the old Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The re-appointment of the Congressional Districts, so as to place beyond the hazard of political changes a just representation of the taxpaying interests and intelligence of the State in the national councils.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.—An inquiry into the management of the State Institutions (the Penitentiary and the benevolent establishments) to ascertain what changes (if any) can be effected in the direction of economy and efficient management.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—We are satisfied that the Legislature will be strictly just in its dealings. The obligations of the State will be sacredly performed, but it will not be inconsistent with good faith, nor with the example of other States, to inquire whether the interest may not be reduced, if the principal is promptly paid at maturity.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.—This office, as at present organized, is simply a dead expense, an obstacle to immigration, and a nuisance. Something ought to be done to purify and correct it.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS.—An inquiry into the policy of funding the outstanding warrants in 4 or 6 per cent. bonds, with a view to starting the new regime on a cash basis, and maintaining it by rigid economy.

These measures, in addition to the topics embraced in the Taxpayers' memorial and address, will, no doubt, receive such consideration by the Legislature as their importance demands.

Amite County.

The best evidence that the people of Amite county have not intended to resist the U. S. authority, nor to make war on any of its representatives, exists in the fact that soon after the election, when KuKlux testimony was being hunted up for the embellishment of Morton's bloody shirt, Capt. Lake, the U. S. Marshal, deputized a negro to go into the county, when the excitement consequent upon the election was highest, to summon witnesses. There was good reason to believe the real motive in sending this colored man was to insult the whites and provoke them to commit violence upon him, in accordance with the Ames theory, that the blood of that sort would be good for the Radical party. But the scheme failed. The negro deputy was kindly received by the whites, who, so far from resisting his authority, or offering him violence and throwing obstacles in his way, did all in their power to aid him in the discharge of the duties which had been imposed upon him—much to the disappointment, no doubt, of the inventor of the little trick.

There never was a more law-abiding and peaceable community than the people of Amite county. They have suffered long, and endured bravely, the hardships which have been put upon them.

The Times is concerning itself about "Boss Tweed." Wouldn't it be well for the Times to exercise itself about some of its own "Bosses" nearer home, who, on small salaries, have realized fortunes in a few years?

Mississippi Matters at Washington.

A Washington special to the N. O. Times makes the following revelations: Government agents sent by the Department of Justice to investigate the late election in Mississippi, have returned and made their report yesterday. They state that although there was intimidation, that the Ames government was so corrupt and worthless that the people could not longer endure it. The report will not be printed by the Attorney-General, as the President believes it would hurt the Republican party more than the Democrats. One of the agents, on whose judgment and loyalty the President depended for a report upon which he could safely base his action, after describing the iniquities of the Republican administration in Mississippi, told the President that there he was a citizen of Mississippi he should act with the Democratic party.

Now, let us have the report by all means, especially the report of one Mr. Huntington, which is understood to be rich, rare and racy. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune telegraphs as follows: Having failed with the Executive, the Ames party have gone to the Senate and secured the assistance of Senator Morton. The anti-Ames clique were also ably represented here before the recess, and will be back again next week. They are untiring in their efforts to inform Republican Senators, who will listen to them, of what they assert are the exact facts in the case, and will probably prevent the appointment of any investigating committee. They say that the State was carried by intimidation, and that any committee that goes there will find ample proof of it.

The Experiment of African Self-Government in Liberia.

The Congos of Liberia, the model African Republic which was born of the philanthropy (or whatever else you may call it) that inspired the colonization project half a century ago, have drawn the "color line" on the mulattoes or mixed breeds in that country. The following is from the Chicago Times: Liberia is likely to have a revolution, growing out of a "color line" agitation. In that happy black republic, no white men are allowed any political privileges. This prohibition is not particularly onerous, for no white men would go there; but when it is proposed to apply it to Liberian citizens who possess, in their veins even a taint of Caucasian blood, be it ever so slight, it becomes oppressive to many of the Colonization society's emigrants. It seems that the present chief magistrate of the republic, President Roberts, is not of pure African blood, and there is a movement to oust him from office on this account. A negro demagogue from the West Indies is heading the agitation against President Roberts, and is seeking to establish a political color test, excluding all mulattoes from office. The negroes argue that in the United States a man who had the smallest drop of African blood in his veins was regarded as a "nigger," as much as the blackest and most recent importation from Guinea, and they propose to establish the corresponding rule in their own country, as regards those who have the least suspicion of white blood.

Why don't the Democratic House of Representatives provide for a committee to investigate as to the whereabouts of their "strayed or stolen" Boss?—Times.

There may be wit, or there may be fun, in this coarse squib, but we don't see it, and several persons, ourselves among the rest, would like to know what it means.

Boss Tweed is still a Democratic representative at large.—Times.

Comparisons are odious, as Dogberry says, but there are certain "bosses" that we have heard of, who can give the N. Y. "boss" two in the game and beat him.

THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.—This is the familiar title of a new journal in our sister City of the Hills. The business manager is our former esteemed and worthy townsman, Col. Wm. French, and the editor is J. P. Allen, Esq., formerly of the Meridian press, and a journalist of experience and ability. The Sentinel is published weekly, but if the enterprise meets with encouragement, we understand that it will develop into a Daily ere long. Success to it.

THE St. Louis Republican shrewdly suspects that in raising the tattered folds of the "bloody shirt" which has done service on many occasions, Senator Morton, will find that, like Othello, his "occupation is gone;" that the ensanguined garment aforesaid will rouse few hurrahs and fewer followers; and that it will simply serve as his own political winding-sheet.

The choice of a city in which to hold the National Democratic Convention appears to be narrowed down to St. Louis and New York. We are willing to leave the vote of Mississippi to be cast by Gen. Sharp, her representative in the National Executive Committee, for either place, or any other he may deem advisable, without instructions.

THE bloody shirt is hanging out in the Executive Department.

Gold closed in New York at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.

Retrenchment.

FOR THE CLARION.] The Act of Feb. 7, 1872, (Acts 1872, p. 63,) empowers Boards of Supervisors "to employ an Advising Attorney, or law firm, at a stated salary per annum, not to exceed the sum of \$300, payable out of the County Treasury, for objects of general advice as to current matters in the administration of the affairs of their respective counties."

It was a singular omission of the Legislature that they did not, at the same time, empower Chancellors especially, and some others, "to employ an Advising Attorney, or law firm, for objects of general advice as to current matters in the administration of the affairs of their office." Some of these need help.

When this Act of 1872 was passed, very many counties of the State were manned by Boards of Supervisors, who knew no more other duties than they knew of the transit of Venus. They were as ignorant and incompetent a set of men as were those of their party brotherhood in the Legislature. That they might protect themselves, if possible, against the punishment of the law, the Legislature graciously gave them the benefit of this Act. How wonderfully kind to take money out of the pockets of the taxpayers, and put it in the hands of these Boards to employ counsel to guide them in their duties! So ignorance and incompetency have been forced upon the taxpayers for years at a high premium. Now, this arrangement is exactly what is not wanted by those into whose hands almost every department of the government has been turned over by the people. Retrenchment at this point will save to the taxpayers the handsome item of more than \$20,000. If Boards of Supervisors are utterly ignorant and incompetent, that is their lookout and misfortune. To bring themselves to the standard of efficiency, if such a thing be possible, they must pay out of their own pockets for all counsel touching the matters of the administration of their office. Let the Act be speedily repealed.

Smith County Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23, 1876.

EDS. CLARION: You are aware of the various conflicting opinions afloat regarding the cause of our late political revolution, each attributing it to a different cause or to the superior talent and exertions of its favorite political leader. But such is not the case. For while to each is conceded his well-earned laurels, to none can be granted the merit of achieving, by his individual efforts, so signal a triumph as that obtained over ignorance and prejudice on the 2d of November last. Some, indeed, think that to this cause alone may be traced the unusual number of distinguished aspirants for Congressional honors.

Here it may be permissible to inquire to what can this great change in the political destinies of the country be ascribed? Can it be to the misrule, misgovernment and maladministration of the laws of the land, or to the unprecedented exertions of an oppressed, plundered and overtaxed people? I answer to both—they acted as cause and effect—the one produced the other, as the sequel will show.

The people, in order to protect themselves from further aggressions, became convinced that they must, by the legitimate use of their inherent right at the ballot-box, expel from office and power, and thereby remove from their midst, the hordes of vicious and characterless adventurers, who, under the guise of unconstitutional laws of their own fabrication, were devouring their substance and robbing them of the fruits of their labor and industry.

A vicious, ignorant and corrupt government; an imbecile, vacillating administration, and dishonest and peculating officials, together with the rapid impoverishment of the country, awakened a spirit of investigation, and the tremendous developments of fraud, robbery and corruption which followed, aroused the most profound indignation of the oppressed against their oppressors that nothing but their expulsion from office and power could either alleviate or subdue. Here lies the secret of our great and glorious victory.

The people were intensely alive to their interest. The one mind, the one object and the one absorbing interest, impelled all to action, and nobly did they perform the task assigned them. Every man did his duty, as the most brilliant result has already demonstrated.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. WALSH.

Who can beat Morton shaking the bloody shirt? Ames.

INTIMIDATION—violence—bloodshed! Oh, my!

Enforce the Laws.

Vicksburg Herald.] The Legislature will have to prune some of its own Senatorial twigs, and to be sure that it is impartial it should attend to these first. Some of the members, in direct violation of the Constitution, hold two offices or more at once. We think the members from Claiborne and Bolivar are of this number. Investigate their cause, and if they have violated the Constitution and the laws, weed them out. But to particularize all the different causes would take up too much of our space. The safe, and in our opinion, the only course to pursue, is to enforce the laws on all alike.

The most important Congressional committees for this year are those on Ways and Means, on Appropriations, on Banking and Currency, and on the Pacific Railroad.

"You're always off at nights, Leander," said Mrs. Spilkins reproachfully the other evening. "Yes, my dear," replied Spilkins. "You'll remember even when I first proposed, you considered me a pretty good offer."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Lt.-Gov. Davis. Associate Justice Simrall swore in the new members as follows: Messrs. Allen, Barry, Catchings, Fowell, Fitzgerald, Foster, Graham, Griffin, Hooker, Johnston, Morgan, McCaskill, Oldham, Pratt, Reynolds, Sims, Sullivan, Terry, Thompson.

On motion of Mr. Stone, Mr. D. P. Porter was elected Secretary; Mr. J. W. Langley, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. Henry Taylor, (col.) Door-Keeper.

On motion the following committee was appointed on Rules: Messrs. Reynolds, Graham, Taylor, Smith and Everett; and on motion of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Stone was added to the committee.

Messrs. Everett and Reynolds were appointed a committee to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized. Messrs. Taylor, White (col.) and ——— were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate was organized.

Mr. Allen moved to proceed to the election of a President pro tem; carried.

Mr. Sims nominated Hon. J. M. Stone. Mr. Everett moved that Mr. Stone be elected by acclamation; carried. Mr. Stone in a brief and appropriate address accepted the position.

The Message was then read and Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 4, 1876.

Met at 12 o'clock M. Mr. Tison, of Lee, being the oldest member, called the House to order. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Zealy. Chief Justice Peyton administered the oath of office to the members, as follows:

Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Baker, Barksdale, Bassett, Bean, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Byrd, of Franklin; Byrd, of Lawrence; Campbell, Carter, of Holmes; Carter, of Warren; Causey, Croiland, Cressor, Chiles, Clay, Clifton, Cochran, Crum, Dabney, Dear, Denison, Drake, Dyer, Edwards, Ervin, Fairly, Featherston, Floyd, Fortune, Garrett, Gayden, Gibson, Gillis, Gowen, Guthrie, Guyton, Hall, Harper, Helton, Hicks, Hogan, Horton, Huddleston, Hudson, Hussey, Jacobs, Jagers, Jarnagin, Jayne, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, of Itawamba; Johnston, of Winston; Jones, of Hinds; Jones, of Issaquena; Leigh, Lester, Malloy, of Mississippi; Meade, Miller, Millsaps, Monroe, Muldrow, McCargo, McCormick, McNair, McNeece, McLaurin, of Jasper; McWharther, Neilson, Nichols, Overton, Parsons, Parker, Pennington, Percy, Pound, Powell, Reynolds, Riley, Rogers, Rowan, Sanderlin, Saunders, Shands, Shattuck, Shelby, Shrook, Southworth, Spight, Stebbins, Street, Sykes, Tison, Tracy, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Watkins, Wilkinson, White, Yellowley, Young, Vaiden, Vaughan.

Mr. Street moved to appoint Geo. M. Govan, of Marshall county, Temporary Clerk; carried.

Mr. Cessor (col.) moved to elect Mr. Street, Speaker, by acclamation; carried.

Mr. Spight nominated Mr. Govan for Clerk, and, on motion of Mr. Turley, the election was carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Turley, Mr. C. A. Durham, of Attala county, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Mallory (col.) moved to appoint a committee to conduct the Speaker to the chair; carried. Messrs. Tucker and Mallory were appointed.

Mr. Street, on taking the chair, said: "I thank you for this manifestation of your confidence, and pledge you that my best efforts shall be directed to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. I trust that I shall, at all times, receive your most generous indulgence, for, I assure you, I feel sensibly the necessity for patience and forbearance on your part. To my friends who differ with me politically, I return especial thanks for their support, and indulge the hope that the harmony which has marked our proceedings thus far, will extend through the session."

Mr. Jacobs (col.) moved to elect a Door-Keeper.

Mr. Clifton moved to postpone until tomorrow.

Mr. Jenkins (col.) moved to table; lost; and the motion to postpone was carried.

Mr. Meade moved that the Speaker appoint a temporary Door-Keeper; carried; and Willis Mannery, (col.) of Rankin, was appointed.

Mr. Tison: That a committee of three be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was organized; carried. Messrs. Tison, Barksdale and Sanderlin (col.) were appointed.

Mr. Spight: That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor, and in form him that the Legislature was organized and ready to proceed to business; carried; and Messrs. Spight, Turley and Overton (col.) were appointed.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats.

Mr. Tison moved to adopt, for the present, the rules of the last House; carried.

A card from Col. Wm. H. McCordle, on public printing, was read and referred.

The Governor's Message was read, and House adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M.—(See Message in another column.)

The Experiment of Colored Troops to be Abandoned.

THE COLORED TROOPS DOOMED. Including among the regiments of cavalry and infantry to be mustered out, are the two regiments of colored cavalry, and the two remaining regiments of the experiment, for the present, at least, of employing colored soldiers, an experiment, by the way, which is hardly justified by success, judging from the opinion of officers of the army who are supposed to be best informed upon the subject.

STOP talking about the rebellion; cease shaking the bloody shirt. Put down any man who tries to display that unfortunate and worn-out rag.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mississippi Legislature.

The following are the names and residences of the members of the Legislature. Democrats in Roman, Republicans in italics. Members who had not located when this list was made out will oblige us by informing our reporter of their residences or of any changes.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Allen, R. H.	Edwards House
Aldrich, Geo. (col.)	Edwards House
Amacker, J. S.	Mrs. Moore
Callicott, C. G.	Edwards House
Carter, J. P.	Mrs. Bulkey
Catchings, T. C.	Edwards House
Everett, J. E.	Edwards House
Fewell, J. W.	Edwards House
Fitzgerald, W. H.	Edwards House
Foot, H. W.	Edwards House
Furlong, Chas. E.	Edwards House
Graham, T. B.	Edwards House
Griffin, H. C. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Griffin, H. C.	Edwards House
Hooker, H. S.	Edwards House
Johnston, A. R.	Edwards House
Mendenhall, T. L.	Edwards House
Metts, M. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Morgan, J. H.	Edwards House
McCaskill, J. L.	Mrs. Bulkey
McNeil, J. L.	Mrs. Bulkey
Oldham, S. T.	Edwards House
Pratt, F. B.	Edwards House
Reynolds, R. O.	Edwards House
Shirley, A. (col.)	Mrs. Moore
Sims, W. H.	Mrs. Moore
Smith, J. J.	Mrs. Moore
Stewart, A. (col.)	Mrs. Moore
Stone, J. M.	Mrs. Moore
Sullivan, M. B.	Edwards House
Taylor, R. H.	Edwards House
Terry, C. C.	Washington House
Thompson, R. H.	J. J. Roberts
Thorton, J. H.	Mrs. Bulkey
Tuttle, W. H.	Mrs. Bulkey
White, W. H. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Whitney, C. W.	Mrs. Bulkey

HOUSE.

Aldrich, Ed.	Mrs. Saunders
Amacker, J. H.	Edwards House
Bailey, J. S.	Mrs. D. S. Jones
Baker, A. J.	Edwards House
Barksdale, W. R.	J. Z. George
Bassett, V. H.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Bean, D. D.	Mrs. Bulkey
Bell, T. P.	Mrs. Bulkey
Blount, I. T.	Mrs. Bulkey
Boyd, S. W.	Mrs. Bulkey
Bridges, J. E.	Mrs. Bulkey
Brown, S. P. A. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Byrd, H. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Campbell, L. A.	Mrs. S. J. Verge
Carter, S. S.	Mrs. Bulkey
Carter, H. C. (col.)	S. J. Ireland
Causey, J. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Crosland, J. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Cressor, J. D. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Chiles, A. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Clay, Green.	Mrs. Bulkey
Clifton, O.	Edwards House
Cochran, A. J.	Washington House
Crum, W. M.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Dabney, M.	Mrs. Bulkey
Dear, H. C.	Mrs. Bulkey
Denison, J. N.	Mrs. Bulkey
Drake, E. S.	Rev. Mr. Galloway
Edwards, H. H. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Ervin, E. H.	Mrs. Bulkey
Fairly, J. T.	Mrs. Bulkey
Featherston, W. S.	Mrs. Saunders
Floyd, D. F.	Edwards House
Fortune, J. B.	Washington House
Garrett, T. B.	Edwards House
Gayden, F. J.	Mrs. Bulkey
Gibson, W. T.	Mrs. Saunders
Gillis, John.	Washington House
Gowan, J. H.	Washington House
Guthrie, R. H.	Mrs. Saunders
Guyton, D. J.	Edwards House
Hall, J. G.	Edwards House
Harper, G. W.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Helton, J. L.	J. J. Roberts
Hicks, A. M.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Hogan, J. E.	Washington House
Horton, G. G.	Washington House
Huddleston, G. B.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Hudson, R. L.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Hussey, M. A. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Jagers, J. E. (col.)	Dr. S. R. Jones
Jarnagin, H. L.	Edwards House
Jayne, J. J. M.	Edwards House
Jenkins, D. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Johns, B. F.	Mrs. Bulkey
Johnson, David	Mrs. Bulkey
Johns, M. R.	Mrs. Bulkey
Jones, W. H. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Leigh, J. E.	Edwards House
Lester, G. H.	Mrs. Bulkey
Malloy, W. H. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Massingill, G. M.	Mrs. Bulkey
Meade, J. L.	Mrs. Bulkey
Miller, G. W.	Mrs. Bulkey
Millsaps, W. G.	Mrs. Bulkey
Muldrow, H. C. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
McCargo, J. F.	Edwards House
McCormick, J. F.	Mrs. Saunders
McNair, J. M.	Mrs. Saunders
McNeece, A. C.	J. J. Roberts
McLaurin, L. D.	Mrs. Saunders
McWharther, B. F.	Washington House
Neilson, J. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Nichols, J. D.	Edwards House
Overton, L. W. (col.)	Edwards House
Parker, S. E.	Mrs. Bulkey
Pennington, I. B.	Mrs. Bulkey
Percy, W. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Pound, M. A.	Washington House
Reynolds, R. O.	Edwards House
Riley, Sam'l. (col.)	Mrs. Saunders
Rogers, D. W.	Mrs. Bulkey
Rowan, E. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
Sanderlin, S. A. (col.)	Edwards House
Saunders, H.	Edwards House
Shands, G. D.	Edwards House
Shattuck, J. W.	Edwards House
Shelby, J. J.	Edwards House
Shrook, J. K.	Washington House
Southworth, H. H.	Washington House
Spight, Thos.	Washington House
Stebbins, E. A.	Washington House
Street, H. M.	Mrs. Saunders
Sykes, A. J.	Mrs. Saunders
Tison, W. H. H.	Washington House
Tracy, J. L.	Washington House
Tucker, W. F.	Edwards House
Turley, F. R.	Edwards House
Watkins, E. C.	Mrs. Saunders
Wilkinson, J. A.	Mrs. Bulkey
White, E. B.	Mrs. Bulkey
Yellowley, B. B. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Young, J. B. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey
Vaiden, C. M.	Mrs. Bulkey
Vaughan, G. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkey

When a man wants a plug of tobacco, he goes to the grocery three-fourths of a mile off, and only a step, but if his wife wants a drink of cool water from a neighbor's well of daisies, he goes, by some mysterious agency the seven miles, well suddenly becomes removed more than half a mile away.

A pair of stairs that ordinarily are as solid as a rock will straddle in the joint, and creak and crack together with all the fervor of a thunder clap when one is attempting to climb them noiselessly late at night.—Fulton Times.

"The prisoner at the bar seems to have a very smooth face," said a spectator to the jailer. "Yes," replied the jailer, "he was ironed just before he was brought in."

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a village school-master: "Sir, as you are a man of noledge, I intend to inter my son in your skull."